IN SENATE, APRIL 15, 1850. On the motion of Mr. DICKINSON, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1850.

The pending question was the motion to strike out the item "Towards the erection of the wings of the Patent Office building, according to the original plan, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, \$90,000, to be paid out of the Patent fund.

Mr. HALE. I move to strike out the words "to be paid out of the patent fund."

Mr. DICKINSON. I hope these words will not be stricken out. If they are, there will be thrown, according to my idea, the expenditure of a million and a half upon the Treasury.

The amendment of Mr. Halk was rejected.

The question then recurred on the amendment of the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. CLARKE. I desire to suggest a modification of my

amendment, so that it shall read in this way. Instead of saying "towards the crection," I would say "towards the completion" of the eastern wing of the Patent Office, according to the original plan. After that, I would add the wafter placing the foundations of the west wing in security." Instead of letting them follow the words atent Office building," let them follow the words "original plan." That, perhaps, will meet the ideas of gentle amendment will then read :

"To complete the east wing of the according to the original plan, and planwest wing in a state of security," &c.

This will leave the future construction of the weether will and pleasure of Congress hereafter. With fication I hope the amendment will be adopted. The amendment was then adopted: The next amendment proposed by the Finance Com

was read as follows : "For repairing the United States steamers Jefferson, Hetel, and Legare, employed in the coast survey under the diction of the Secretary of the Treasury, \$20,000."

rection of the Secretary of the Treasury, \$20,000."

Mr. DICKINSON. There were four steamers set apart to the use of the coast survey—the Jefferson, Hetzel, Legare, and Walker. The Hetzel last winter was thrown upon the rocks and injured, and the Jefferson and Legare are in want of repairs. One of these vessels, the Walker, I believe, was taken by an officer of the navy to carry the United States Minister, Mr. Letcher, to Mexico, under circumstances perhaps rather questionable, though I will not discuss them now. But the steamer was taken from the control of the officers charged with the coast survey. Two of them are out of repair from service, and the Hetzel was thrown upon the rocks and injured. It is desired to finish the survey of the coast of Maryland and Virginia during the coming season, and also to continue the survey of the Gulf of Mexico. It cannot be done without these vessels are repaired at once, and this is the object in putting this provision in the once, and this is the object in putting this provision eficiency bill.

The amendment was adopted.

The next amendment proposed by the Finance Committ was then read, as follows:

"For deficiencies in the appropriations for the branch min at New Orleans, the past fiscal year, \$15,000." Mr. DICKINSON. That is explained by the officer in charge of the mint in New Orleans, and is r quested by the officer of the mint in New Orleans, and the Secretary of the

Treasury, as being but necessary and proper for deficiencies to The amendment was agreed to-

The next amendment proposed by the Finance Committee was then read, as follows:

"For supplying deficiencies in appropriations for the naval service, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, in pursuance of the report of the Secretary of the Navy, of December 24, 1849, \$747,533 30."

Mr. DICKINSON. That is a very large appropriation and perhaps requires some explanation. The causes under which this deficiency arises are these: In 1847 Mr. Secretary Mason made his estimates for the vigorous prosecution of the Mason made his estimates for the vigorous prosecut on of the Mexican war. The war was then in progress, without any immediate prospect of its discontinuance, and hence estimates were made accordingly of appropriations required, which were in the gross something like \$14,000,000. The appropriations under these estimates were made in August, 1848. It was impossible for Congress to have any accurate data upon which to act; yet they were anxious to cut down these estimates, and did cut them down very considerably. The appropria-tions made, it turned out, were considerably less than the amount actually required. For instance, in the matter of pay alone, Congress appropriated from \$500,000 to \$700,000 less than was necessary, as the returns from Mexico proved that a much larger smount had been expended than was

supposed.

These deficiencies arise under what is called the transfer system, which I give the Senate and the Departments notice I intend, for one, to try to break up when we come to the appropriation bill. I believe it to be a wrong system of financiering. It is a system under which the Departments are authorized, when one fund is not large enough and another fund is been exhausted. And the deficiencies asked for here are to thing new in this Governmentat one time to offer an amendment to the bill to break up this transfer system, and throw on the Departments the responsibility of making more careful and specific estimates. In fact, the system of transfer is adverse to our, whole theory of fact they are in another—to lesd them to suppose there was a surplus in the Treasury, when in fact there was a deficiency. This appropriation for the navy, however, is entirely proper, as I can explain in detail if it is required.

The amendment was adopted. Mr. PEARCE. I am instructed by the Joint Commit

on the Library to present the following amendment:

"For the removal of the public green-house and botanical
garden to some convenient site on the public grounds, and for
the erection of such green-house as may be deemed necessary
by the Joint Committee on the Library, \$5,000, to be expended under the direction of said committee, and under pervision of the Commissioners of Public Buildings." This amendment is rendered necessary by the erection of the Patent Office buildings which hasencroached on the ground used

for the botanical collection. There is not room enough left now to put the plants out in the open air. It is a very valution, which it is desirable to preserve.

Mr. DICKINSON. While I accord to the Senator from Maryland, and the committee of which he is chairman, the propriety of his offering this amendment, because it is but in performance of a daty enjoined on him by the policy which Congress has adopted, I trust the amendment will not be adopted. I oppose it on the ground that I desire to strike at the root of this whole system. I cannot but think that if Congress and the Americon people are to keep up this system, that they are a great deal greener than the house it is proposed to erect. The idea of a confederated Government of thirty sovereign States, with more in prospect, going into a green-house system, is one to which I cannot give my sanction. Undoubtedly there are a great many valuable and interesting plants there, yet I am inclined to think, though I am not learned in such things, that there is a great deal of the woolly horse about many of them. Many of them are rare, and came from a great distance, but plants equally as rare and valuable are to be found in almost every, private collection. Every variety of the cactus, for instance may now be found in the door-yard of almost every lady of taste in the country. It is a matter which gentlemen of taste may foster with their private means, but that the American Government shall engage my attention from black to green. That is just what the such in matters is an idea against which I desire to enter my great intellects of the country are aiming at—the object which protest. It is not a legitimate function of the Government, and does not fall within its sphere and duties. And if we are to go into these matters at all, why not collect a menagerie of rare animals, and place them in a sort of zoological garden, to be daily fed for the gratification of the multitude? I am opposed to this whole system. As for this collection of plants, I would vote this instant to give every one of them to any gentleman of taste who would take care of them. It is only another opportunity for the exhibition of the besetting sin of this Government—patronage. It is a sin that is sapping the foundations of this Government more the besetting sin of this Government—patronage. It is a sin that is sapping the foundations of this Government more effectually than all other causes put together—the great, overwhelming, all-absorbing question which now agitates the country from one extreme to the other, not excepted. It is the duty of Congress, in my opinion, to apply the axe to the root of this wherever it can be got at. Already the Government ment has patronage enough to destroy any Administration ent has patronage enough to destroy any Administration. regard this green-house business as but another opportunity for the bestowal of patronage, and shall oppose it accordingly.

As I said before, I would be willing to give the plants to any one who would take and keep them. The Smithsonian Institute, to whom they have been offered, refuse to take them. And as for the Government engaging in this botanical pursuit, there is no more propriety in it than that they should engage in the culture of wheat or any other product of agriculture. in the culture of wheat or any other product of agriculture.

I hope, therefore, the amendment will not be adopted.

Mr. PEARCE. I confess, Mr. President, that my mind has not been disturbed, as the mind of the Senator from New

lication. A number of reports have consequently been pre-pared and published. The botanical reports are those that are the most behind; but some of the most distinguished botdnists in this country have been engaged to assist in their preparation, and they will soon bring the work to a termination. It is made the duty of the Library Committee to attend to their preparation. I do not think that the objection of the Senator from New York derives any force from the fact that this work was to be done by authority of the confederated Government of thirty States. Whether confederated or consolidated, I do not think it makes his argument strongte of er or weaker. I do not see any thing in it so remarkably incompatible with the duty of this Government, as the gentle-man seems to imagine. The Senator would perhaps prefer to look upon barren wastes around this Capitol, rather than on the verdant lawn, ornamented so beautifully with flowere, for which we have to make annual appropriations, the same in kind as the one now asked for, though not, perhaps, so meritorious. I have never heard any Senator state that he suggest that any great constitutional reform was to be accom-

lished in that way.

Mr. DICKINSON. This is not a very important mat Mr. DICKINSON. This is not a very important matter, I admit; nevertheless it is one of a series of subjects which I desire to get rid of. It is unnecessary, and in my judgment wrong, for this Government to be engaged in such matters. To ornament and beautify the grounds about the Capitol is entirely a different affair; it appropriately belongs to this Government to take care of the public grounds, and to make them an agreeable place of recreation for the people from all parts of the Union. Not so with green-houses and conservatories; with these the Government has nothing to do; it can tend to no advantage, unless it be to create places to be bestowed upon favorites, and thus increase the already extended patronage of the Government. But I must congratulate the honorable Senator from Maryland on having, now that Jackson is far removed from the scenes of time and sense, all at once discovered that his opinions are exceedingly valuable. I hope that my friend will not only adopt some of the opinions of Jackson, but that he will adopt all of them And if he should do so in this age of progress it would not be a circumstan at all to be wondered at.

st all to be wondered at.

Since I have been in Congress the smount of appropriations that have been made for this green house is sufficient to have reproduced the garden of Eden, all save its inhabitants. [A laugh.] It is a small affair, I grant; but I here declare my intention to oppose every thing of the kind. I should not object to the collecting and bringing home of rare plants and animals at the expense of the Government, but what I do object to is the creating of conservatories and nurseries, to be placed in the charge of superintendents, thereby increasing the patronage of the Government unnecessarily. I do not mean to say that it is as yet a great and overshadowing patronage, but it tmay become so. It is for these reasons that I am opposed to this amendment.

Mr. HALE. At the present time, sir, the public mind is

a good deal agi ated upon certain subjects, and in the course of duty that I have to pursue, in presenting my own views rith regard to some of them, I often subject myself to censure from some sources which I would deprecate, and it makes me exceedingly cautious how I venture upon any ground of that sort unless absolutely compelled to do so. The Senator from New York has stated his belief that it is improper for a confederate republic of thirty States to have any thing to do with green-houses. Now I desire, and I do not mean to treat this subject lightly, to have the Senator point out—and if he will do so satisfactorily—I will certainly go with him the danger that is likely to accrue to the Union of these States from the existence of these green-houses.

The Senator seems to have a strong aversion to green-nouses. Is there any thing in the color that excites the gentleman's entipathy? I beg that he will do me the favor to point out what peculiar danger is to be apprehended from the reservation of these flowers, for I assure the Senator I have passion for flowers. And I would like to go in favor of them, if there is no real danger threatening the Union in consequence of their preservation; if there be, I shall be comelled, however much I admire them, to go against them.

Mr. DICKINSON. I will answer the Senator with great pleasure. One reason why the maintenance of these greenhouses, which are so attractive to the honorable gentleman, should be discontinued, is, that I am afraid they will draw his attention away from a different sort of color. [A laugh.]

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi. I wish to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the Joint Committee on the

appropriated which is not wanted for immediate use, to allow of the Senate to the fact that the Joint Committee on the the transfer of the last mentioned fund to the one that has Library, in introducing this proposition, have introduced nonothing that was not known supply funds that have been exhausted by drafts upon them and recognised as legitimately belonging to the concerns of Mr. DICKINSON. Certainly not

Mr. DAVIS. The fact as stated by the Senator from Maryland is, that it is merely proposed to preserve property that was brought home by the Exploring Expedition. And specific appropriations, and induces Congress and the country this appropriation is asked for on the ground that the original to suppose the finances are in one condition, when in point of fact they are in another—to lead them to suppose there was a tension of the Patent Office building, and that it was necessary that it should be removed. The question for the Senate to determine is, whether they will make the appropriation for removing these plants and flowers, so that they may be pre-served, or whether they will abandon them, and let them go to waste? I do not know when the botanical part of the account of the Exploring Expedition will be completed, but until completed the plants should be preserved, for they are essentially necessary to those who write out the report of the esults of the expedition. It was in this way that the present establishment grew up, and beyond that it has not extended. I must be permitted to say, with all deference to the honorable Senator from New York, that it is not a new thing I do; there that is proposed: the subject is known and recognised as legi-timately belonging to this Government, for it is but a part of a general plan for a botanical garden, to be established in the a botanical garden. But, like the Schator from New York, I take no great interest in this question. The Library Committee, having charge of the subject, felt bound to present a proposition for preserving these plants and flowers, and they have done so. They are, as I have already said, requisite to be referred to by those who have it in charge to prepare the text of the Explering Expedition. Beyond that, I suppose

they are of no great value.

Mr. DICKINSON. I agree with the Senator from Misssippithat it will be well to preserve these plants until the

Mr. DAVIS. They will have to be removed in order to be Mr. DICKINSON. It is only necessary that their preser-

stion should be temporary. There is no necessity for buildng up a permanent green-house establishment. Mr. HALE. The remarks of the Senator from New York have convinced me of the contrary to what he intended.

The amendment was agreed to. Mr. RUSK. I now ask leave to offer the following amend

ent, as an additional provision of the bill. "And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General be and he is hereby authorized to employ twenty-two addi-tional clerks in the Post Office Department, viz. seven clerks each at an annual salary of fourteen hundred dollars; eight clerks each at an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars; and seven clerks each at an annual salary of one thousand dollars; and one additional watchman, at a salary of three hundred and

York seems to have been, by those gloomy apprehensions, those horrid spectres, stalking about in the shape of a few innocent flowers. I had not supposed that these quiet flowers could have given rise to such a horrid fancy as that of the disruption of the Government. I shall insist on my amendment as far as I can; and I beg leave to call the attention of the Senate which I made on this subject some weeks so, and which has not yet been printed. The Post Office Department has been going on something like thirteen years the senate to the origin of this collection of plants and flowers. They are not preserved merely on account of their beauty; that is not the reason for their preservation; and I am afraid that in support of the amendment which I am instructed to offer, I shall have to invoke the shade of General Jackson, though I do not want to disturb the repose of the old hero. I confess that whatever may have been the nature of made with England—an arrangement which is highly benefit

procuring the adoption of any measure until towards the close of the session. And another reason is, that at this country.

After some further remarks by Messrs. FOOTE and HALE, the question was taken on striking out, and decided in the making contracts; the contractors are here awaiting the renewal of their contracts, and, owing to the insufficient force that is employed in the Department, they are kept here upon expense for a considerable time, and in the mean time the mail transportation throughout the country is considerably

I hope, therefore, the Senate will excuse any informality I hope, therefore, the Senate will excuse any internally there may be in offering this proposition as an amendment to this bill, in consideration of the circumstances. It may be considered by some Senator a large increase to be made at once; but I assure you, sir, that I have not brought forward the proposition without a most thorough examination into the condition of the Department; and the result of that examination is the conversion that a due retion and investigation is a thorough conviction that a due re gard to the public service demands this amount of increase is was desirous of rooting up the flowers and plants around our Capitol grounds, which gladden the eye and make cheerful the walks that lead from one part of them to the other; or of any Department of the Government than I would; for the force of the Department. There is no man who would regard an extended patronage as a source of evil; yet, at the same time, I think it is a false economy to curtail the force in any of the Departments, so that such Department cannot accomplish the purposes contemplated in its formation. The expense is nothing compared with the sacrifice of the public interests that must accrue, if you, from a false idea of public interests that must accrue, if you, from a false idea of economy, withhold the necessary means of carrying out the main intention in the establishment of a Department such as that of the Post Office. It is certainly a most important branch of the public service; it is one in which every city, town, village, and hamlet is interested, and I feel confident that, under all the circumstances, the Senate will see the propriety of permitting the provision to be appended to this bill. California being just about to come into the Union, and an immense emigration setting in that direction, it will be necessary to create facilities for mail transportation to a greater extent than now exist; and it does seem to me that, under all the circumnow exist; and it does seem to me that, under all the circum stances, a due regard to the interests of the public require

that this additional force should be granted.

After some debate the amendment was agreed to as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Clarke, YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge, of Iowa, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Downs, Foote, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Mangum, Miller, Morton, Pearce, Phelps, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, and Wales—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Douglas, Felch, Hunter, King, Norris, Sebastian, Turney, Walker, and Yulce—14.

Mr. CASS. Lhave an amandment to offer which is to strike

Mr. CASS. I have an amendment to offer which is to strike

out the appropriation for the mission to Austria. Mr. FOOTE. I would suggest the propriety of an amendment, not only on the subject just now indicated by the Senator from Michigan, but for the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with the Central Government of Germany. Although I am prepared to vote for the amendment of the ho orable Senator, yet I am not only for terminating the Austrian mission, but I hope the Prussian mission will also be discontinued, and that diplomatic relations will be re-established with the Central Government of Germany.

Mr. CASS. I am not going to detain the Senate with an been indicated by the gentleman from Mississippi, because objections that can readily be made to them cannot so easily e made to this. It does not require, as was suggested b the Senator from Kentucky, that we should beard the Emp ror of Austria in his palace. It is just one of those question that we are in the habit of deciding every day. It is a ques tion of appropriation, a simple question, one which can give no offence to any one; and it may be determined without giving offence to any Government. Believing myself the this mission is wholly unnecessary and inexpedient, I will state briefly the reasons—although they have been sufficient ly urged already-why I am anxious that this motion should prevail. I agree with what the Senator from Mississippi has said, that we ought to abolish the missions to Austria and Prussia, and renew the mission to the Central Government of Germany. There is the fountain of liberal principles. It is there that the eyes of those Germans who desire to see their country united and prosperous, who desire the progress of lib-eral principles, are directed. Let us, then, sympathize with them; let us do what little we can do to aid and encourage hem. If there is to be regeneration in Germany, it must de pend on the Central Government. I do not make that motion now, of course, because it is distinct from the motion

Prussian missions, and renew the other, that of the Central Government of Germany. Mr. KING. I had hoped that my friend from Michigan who discussed this matter so fully upon the occasion of pre-senting his resolution on the subject, would have been sa-tisfied to let the matter sleep without bringing it up again in a different way, by moving to strike out the appropriation for the mission, which, in effect, amounts to the same thing his resolution proposed to accomplish. The effect will be to dissolve our diplomatic relations with Austris, and it is put upon the same ground as that assumed by the honorable enator in his former speech in relation to the same subject; that is, in consequence of the course of conduct pursued by Austria towards unfortunate Hungary. Now sir, it is very There is no one who feels a greater sympathy for those gallant spirits who were engaged in a struggle for the freedo of Hungary, if such were the purpose of the struggle, than is no one who feels a greater abhorrence cruelties that were practised upon that unhappy people by the Austrians than I do; but I leave that all out of view; I will public ground extending from the west gate of the Capitol to the Washington canal. That ground has been laid out for a botanical garden. But, like the Senator from New York, I take no great interest in this question. The Library of the really was for the freedom of the people of Hungary, but I doubt it very much. That they were struggling for their national existence, for rights which had been proved the really was for the freedom of the people of Hungary, but I doubt it very much. That they were struggling for their national existence, for rights which had been proved to the really was for the freedom of the people of Hungary, but I leave that all out of view; I will not enter into an examination to ascertain whether that struggle really was for the freedom of the people of Hungary, but I doubt it very much. existence, for rights which had been guarantied to them by Austria, and which had been invaded, all admit: that hey had proper respect for their own standing as a nation andwere determined to assert their rights, is highly creditable to them; but that they would have raised themselves from the oppression and degradation to which they were accustomed, I believe every gentleman who has turned his attention to the subject, has reason to doubt. But, leaving that all out of view, I certainly did hope that this subject would not have been brought up again. Let us look at it as it now stands In reference to our diplomatic intercourse with Austria, what is the object of it? We commenced it only a few years ago. It was commenced in consequence of the expressed wish of the Austrian Government that such diplomatic relations should exist. Was it for our interest that diplomatic relations should be established with her? Did we so regard it? Certainly. We looked to nothing else. We believed that the existing state of things justified and required that we should have a diplomatic agent, there to attend to the commercial interest of the United States, as well as to afford protection to American citizens who might be found in that country. Has the condition of things altered since. Have ever commercial relations with Austria undergone such a change that we should now terminate our diplomatic relations with that Government? Every gentleman knows that our commercial intercourse with Austria has been greatly increasing and promises to be ex-ceeingly lucrative. The business of the port of Trieste has nearly quadrupled in the course of a few years. now carrying on our commercial interests in the very heart of Austria, and large importations are being made from the cities Trieste and Vienna. Why, then, do we complain? Why discontinue this mission? Why leave our commercial affairs to the protection of a consul? If it is because you deprecate the conduct of Austria, and consider that it is objectionable to hold any intercourse with her, why not withdraw your consuls also? Why keep them there? Is it less objectionable to keep consular agents to transact your business within the limits of Austria, than to keep a charge d'affaires there to attend to those interests, which he can more effectually protect ? Sir, I'do not conceive that it is necessary to enter into a dis cussion of this subject. Whatever may be the feelings of Senators generally in regard to the recent struggle that has taken place, they are not prepared, I think, to sacrafice the interests of this country by suspending intercourse with that Gov-

Now, in regard to this federated system in Germany, since the Senator from Mississippi has spoken of it, I would say that when the mission was established in Germany, Mr. Donel-son was transferred from Berlin to Frankfort. The object of this Government was to aid in what was supposed to be the purpose of the establishment of that Central Government in

General Jackson's political acts, I have always entertained a high regard for his opinions in regard to some subjects; I a great deal of labor upon the Department; and there is not sufficient force to do the work. I called on the Postmaster General, and also upon the Assistant Postmaster General, and also upon the Chief Clerk, and devoted a good deal of time to the commercial interests of the country, which devolves a great deal of labor upon the Department; and there is not cannot be successfully controverted. I venture to say, if genometric properties of the country, which devolves a great deal of labor upon the Department; and there is not cannot be successfully controverted. I venture to say, if genometric properties of the country, which devolves a great deal of labor upon the Department; and there is not cannot be successfully controverted. I venture to say, if genometric properties of the country, which devolves a great deal of labor upon the Department; and there is not cannot be successfully controverted. I venture to say, if genometric properties are the condition of this attempt to establish a confederated Government at Frankfort, they will be convinced of the truth of the country of the history of the properties of the country, which devolves and the condition of the successfully controverted. I venture to say, if genometric properties are the condition of this attempt to establish a confederated Government at Frankfort, they will be convinced of the truth of the country of the high regard to some subjects; I a great deal of labor upon the Department; and there is not cannot be successfully controverted. I venture to say, if genometric properties are the condition of this attempt to establish a confederate of the country of the high regard to the country of the cannot be successfully controverted. I venture to say, if genometric properties are the condition of the condition of the country of the condition of the con General Jackson's political acts, I have always entertained a high regard for his opinions in regard to some subjects; I never saw any reason to find fault with his liberality of spirit, We all know that the Exploring Expedition, if it did not to-him, and to him alone. I know something of the history of that expedition myself. It was sent out under the auspices of General, and also upon the Chief Clerk, and devoted a good deal of time to that the texploring Expedition of this matter, and ascertained beyond a doubt that the business could not be done with the present of General Jackson, to prosecute topographical surveys of great interest to this country. He connected with it that will not object to—the prosecution of certain inquiries in natural history, botany, geology; and a corps of sawans were tarral history, botany, geology; and

THE RUINS OF NINEVEH.

A correspondent of a London paper furnished the subjoined extracts from the letter of Mr. STEW-ART ERSKINE ROLLAND, who is now at Nimrous with Captain LAYARD, assisting him in his endeasures of Nineveh:

"The first two or three days at Mossul I spent in examin ing the excavations at Koynnjik, where fresh slabs are being every day brought to light. Two new colossal buils and two colossal figures were discovered while I was there, at the en trance of the city gates; and the pavement at the gateway, marked with ruts by chariot wheels, was also uncovered. left my wife under Mrs. Rassam's care, and accompanie Layard a day's journey to the villages of Baarshekah and Bamyaneh, and to the Mound of Khorsabad. We took greyhounds with us, and had a day's hunting, catching seven antelopes. After our return, Mr. Layard, Charlotte, and I, and our servants, embarked on a raft, and floated down the Tigris in seven hours to this little village of Nimroud, close to the large mound, which was the first excavated, sending our baggage and horses by land. We have since been resid-ing in his house here; it is, in fact, little more than a mud hut; but he has put in glass windows, a table, and some sofas, and made it as comfortable as circumstances will admit.

"Layard has placed a party of the workmen under my control, and allowed me to dig where I please. I am sinking wells in all directions, and am not without hopes of discovering subterranean chambers, which I am convinced must exist. In one place, considerably below the level of any of the hitherto discovered monuments, a brick arch between two walls of brick has been uncovered; it is a puzzle to us all. Another great discovery is an immense stone wall of most solid ma-sonry inside the brick pyramid. The workmen are laboring to force an entrance into it; but their progress is necessaril very slow, not exceeding a foot or two in a day. But the greatest discovery yet made since the earth was first turned remains to be told. I will give it you in due order. You

must recollect that I commenced my letter on Christmas-day, and am continuing it at intervals.

"January 3, 1850.—On the 28th of December Layard and I, with our attendants and two or three Arab Sheikhs, started off to pay a visit to the 'Tai,' on the other side of the 'Zab.' We were the first Europeans who had ever visited that country. Three hours' galloping from Nimroud brought us to the banks of the stream, which is as rapid and broad as the Tigris, and nearly as deep, but here, being divided into four branches, is fordable. With some difficulty we swam our horses across it, getting of course very wet in the operation. Our visit here has a threefold object—first, to explore the mound of Abou Sheets, which appears to contain a buried extended observations on this subject. The ground has already been fully gone over. This motion, it appears to me, stands upon much stronger ground than the others that have them and their implicable enemies the Jibours, which will them and their implacable enemies the Jibours, which will

much facilitate Layard's future operations.
"Our first visit was to the camp of the Hawar, who is con sidered by all the Arabs, even by those of the great African desert, to be the highest born and noblest among them. He probably the man of most ancient descent in the world, reckoning his genealogy far above the time of Abraham. He is supported in his pretensions to the chieftainship by the noblest of the tribe, while his rival, Ferss, is supported by the Turks and the greater number of the Tai. His brother, the handsomest man I have ever seen, came out to meet us with one hundred horsemen, most of whom had come to our village to plunder the other day. They galloped madly about the plain, brandishing their long spears, shouting their war-cry, and escorted us in great state to the camp of the Sheikh, where he stood to receive us. I never saw so noble or dignified a figure; he is eminently handsome, though advanced in years and sof-fering from ill-health. In stature he is gigantic, six feet four chain, in Europe, all the extravagant theories and aspirations or five at least, and erect as a pine tree. His tent was a spacious one, a load for three camels, with the women's tents on one side, and that of the horses on the other, all under the same covering. Mats and cushions were spread on the floor of the tent, on which the Hawar, Layard, and I sat, as It is already ascertained that, out of the electoral meetings, did his brother, his uncle, and others of the magnates of the many secret revolutionary societies have been formed. that I have made; but I agree fully with the Senator from tribe, while the rest stood in a semicircle at the door. A noble of speed coffee, discussed the business on which we came, and dined in the tent on a capital stew of mutton, pumpkins, rice, and sour milk. After we had partaken, the rest of the tribe made their repast, a certain number sitting down together, each man rising when he was satisfied, and a sort of master of the ceremonies calling out the name of the man who was to succeed him. There was no bustle or indecorum. After which, by the way, got very wet crossing the river, and we pitched them close to that of the Sheikh. The next day the encampment changed its quarters. I have seldom seen a mor picturesque sight. The Sheikh's tent was struck first, and the long procession of laden camels, hersemen, donkeys, and cattle stretched as far as the eye could reach. I calculated that there were about two thousand persons, with their camels, horses, and cattle. We paid our visit to Feras, the rival Sheikh,

taking with us the brother of the Hawar. We we e well re ceived, though not with the same dignified courtesy.

"While we were away the workmen had opened a trench by Layard's direction, to show my wife a certain slab which he had buried; in doing so they uncovered three copper caldrons of immense size, and some huge dishes of metal. Layard carefully removed the earth from one caldron, which was partially filled with it, and discovered an immense variety of ivery ornaments, an iron axe-head, and innumetable other articles, which for the present I must forbear to mention having promised secresy. Layard removed as many as he could, and covered the rest with earth. It is by far the most important discovery that has yet been made. He has placed them under my charge, and given me the direction of the ed to go to Mossul to make preparations for the removal of the two finest colossal lions that have vet been discovered, which will, I trust, be on their way to England in a month or two. After that we shall cross the Zab with our tents, encamp there, and pass our time alter-

nately in hunting and digging in the mound.
"You can have no idea of the difficulties Layard has to ontend with, or the energy, talent, perseverance, and shrewd ness with which he surmounts them, or the exquisite tact and good humor with which he manages the different people he has to deal with. In the first place he has nothing but conjecture to guide him in his researches; it is literally groping in the dark, and all sorts of buried treasures may lie within his reach, while, from the very small amount of funds placed at his disposal, he is unable to make any thing like a proper search, and contents himself with sinking trenches alm

hazard as it were.
"Jan. 6.—Yesterday we removed more than thirty meta vases, bowls, and saucers, most besutifully embossed and engraved, some shields and swords, of which the handles remain alone, the iron blades being decomposed, and a small marble vase. The cups and bowls and other ornaments are of some unknown siloy of metals, but they are all so en-crusted with decomposed and crystallized copper, and so fragile, that they cannot be handled without great danger, and Mr. Layard is sending them home in the state in which

he found them, without attempting to remove the rust.

"I spent eight hours yesterday scratching them out of the clay with my hands, as the operation was too delicate to allow even a knife to be used. My wife was employed the whole night in packing them. We may now congratulate the British nation in being possessed of an entirely unique collection, the value of which is inestimable. The ornaments and sculptures on the vases denote a very advanced stage of civilization. Not the least curious of the discoverie are several hundred mother-o'-pearl studs, in form exactly resembling our shirt buttons."

The London Times, of a later date than th number which contained the above letter, says: "Very late and highly satisfactory accounts have within those few days been received from Mr. Layard, in Assyria, giving intelligence of new and important discoveries in the Nimroud mound. He has made fresh and extensive excavations in parts of the eminence not yet explored, and the result has been the finding of nothing less than the throne upon Germany, viz. to rescue the masses from that species of oppression under which they had been laboring, and to raise them to something like a level with the masses of our own country. Our Government, feeling a deep interest in the advancement of free principles, determined to send a minister there, who might aid with his advice in carrying out their separated from the state apartments by means of a large current of the country. there, who might sid with his solvice in carrying out their plan and bringing it in some degree of conformity with our own system. Well, sir, did it succeed? We all know it did not. We knew that, after lingering for a time, it disappeared. And what is that Government now? Under the present circumstances by which it is surrounded, it is not equal to the old Diet.

Mr. FOOTE. I would prefer to meet my friend from Alabama upon this subject at some other time.

Separated from the state spartments by means of a large curtain, the rings by which it was drawn and undrawn having some and undrawn having the principle of the principle to combat directly and unremittingly the principle to which it is surrounded, it is not equal to the old Diet.

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FROM PARIS DIRECT.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. Paris, March 21, 1850.

Every thing here is contradiction or anomaly: a military an virtually absolute Government, with universal suffrage ; nearly the whole country under martial law, or liable to be so at any moment, with an extreme Democratic Constitution ; the army voting and without coercion from any quarter, chiefly against the Government, yet ready for any service in its support : and, though universal suffrage has been established for all local. nunicipal, and departmental authorities, no decent realization has ensued; the power and action of the central machinery are as decisive and diffusive as they were under the monarchy. On the 10th instant, the National, with "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" as the motto, proclaimed the issue, in the elections to be, Reconciliation between the bourgeoise and the proletariat, or eternal hatred between them. It is probable that a certain number of the minor shopkeepers and mechanics threw their suffrages to the Socialists, from natura sympathies and calculations of one kind or other; but the nass of bourgeoisie have manifested alarm at the publication of the names of some supposed to have done the same. The merchants and dealers signalized in one of the conservative ournals, have protested, and threaten suits for defamation. The six or seven thousand insurgents of June, who returned from the hulks by Presidential pardon, voted with the Socialists, of course.

That there was a very considerable preponderance of edu cation, property, and experience with the Conservative tickets, no one could possibly dispute. Nevertheless the journals on the other side expressed surprise and indignation at the circumstance that President Louis did not instantly change his Cabinet and whole policy, foreign and domestic. Paris had spoken, and of course was to be obeyed as the mouthpiece—the head and heart—of all France. When London returned Radicals to Parliament, the enunciation of a like notion in regard to Royal duty would have been deemed exceedingly ludicrous.

A candidate haranguing one of the late electoral meetings, when one of the auditors exclaimed, You were among the transported insurgents of June, answered, "I was not : I was not so fortunate as to be so honored." An editorial article of La Liberte opened thus: "The whole political theatre is now filled with the majesty of the sovereignty of the people, n the sublime and supreme exercise of its rights in the gloious cause of irresistible progress." A fall of the public funds the 5 per cents. from 95 to 90, and the departure of a multitude of frightened strangers, were among the incidents. Indeed, the dismay throughout the substantial classes resembled that of last year on the election of Ledru Rollin & Co.; but it has not lasted as long. Business, however, is still sensibly affected. Speculators shrink from enterprises requiring time and large pledge or investment. Such was the fashionable dread of street disturbances, that, on the 13th instant, the Prophet of Meyerbeer, which had constantly crowded the grand opera, yielded scarcely a third of the ordinary receipts. A Socialist revolution would reduce all pecuniary interests a degree ruinous beyond that of the sudden overthrow of the monarchy. The dreadful and prolonged experience o the latter event, and the vicissitudes and reflections since ; the bold divulgation of the doctrines and purposes of the Demo cratic and Socialist coalition, with the spread of them from the netropolis over many of the proletaires against the educated and the moneyed orders, could not fail to occasion a panic more disastrous than hitherto experienced.

To one who has studied the phenomena of universal suffrage, so far, and the intellectual and social condition of the vast majority of the French people, the long continuance of it might seem impossible. Cogent evidence of its operation in Paris, is found in the official reports of the deposites in the savings-banks. Electioneering grew active in the first week of February. On the 3d of that month, the smount of de posites was 680,000 francs; it diminished weekly until the 17th of this month, when it had fallen to 270,000. Thus, either the earnings of the laboring classes were much less during the canvass, or they were spent, in good part, on the po itical game. The committees and the dram shops consumed a third or half. It has been proved, over a large portion of the centinent, that the lot of the millions cannot be ameliorinsuperable obstruction in the turmoil, delusion, and misrule

On Friday, the 18th instant, the returns of the election de Ville, and the results solemnly proclaimed from a platform in front. Antecedently a large concourse of all descriptions of the Parisians attended, from party solicitude or common curiosity. But the Democratic committees and journals contrived that, on this occasion, the body of the workingmen and Socialist voters should keep away. On that morning, and the day before, they issued in huge characters, dissuasive bulletins, of this and like tenor:

"The people know the results of the elections; let them not go to the Hotel de Ville. This counsel and adjuration is from the whole independent press, and not given on light grounds. The risk of changing a pacific victory into a san-geinary conflict must not be run. We absolutely know that guinary conflict must not be run. an endeavor will be made (by the police) to provoke a con-flict. The Democratic Socialist committee being informed that the enemies of the Republic are bent on a collision before the *Hotel de Ville*, lose not a moment in urging all their fel-low citizens to abstain from attending the proclamation of the

The committee styling itself that of the Merchants, Manufacturers, and Proprietors, announced, on the authority of a great number of their friends, that an infernal spare had been laid, and could be avoided only by non-appearance. By the way, for this charge, the President and the two Secretaries (a perfumer and jeweller) who signed the warning, are now under prosecution by the law officers. So many palpable reasons of policy might be suggested against any sinister police or government design, that the accusation must be deemed gratuitous, and can be ascribed rather to distrust of the people, or host of Democratic victors, when assembled on such

Between ten and eleven o'clock. I strolled to the open square before the Hotel de Ville, curious to know in what deree the multitudinous party was subject to discipline of their own. In fact, there were but a few thousand spectators; the portion of them immediately concerned pulled off their hats or caps as each of their elect was named. Cries arose of Vive la Republique quand même-La Republique envers et contre tous; very few voices uttered that which the authorities suppress and punish as seditious-Vive la Republique Democratique et Sociale. This forbearance was additional proof of the strict submission to the leaders and oracles; and it is wonderful how so many thousands of operatives of the faubourgs and the loose fish of the paves de Paris could be so swayed and drilled.

As they can thus be called off to avoid a possible collision, it is feared that they may equally obey a summons to battle or barricodes, when the same disciplinarians judge this expedient. But the number of combatants would not, probably, be more than a third of the voters on the Socialist side.

In looking over the returns of the election in the fifteen departments, I am struck with the very small variation (a few indreds only) in from forty-five to seventy thousand votes on one and the other side, and particularly the Democratic-Socialist : very little scattering or individual preference : an extraordinary proficiency in the general-ticket and ballot system in two years. The thin assemblage at the Hotel de Ville dispersed in the most orderly way.

At Loudon, Vienna, Berlin, Madrid, the Governmen tocks declined, on the arrival of information concerning the results of the French elections; this defect will be transier as it is here. Paragraphs abound in all our journals in rela tion to the bills for the restriction of electoral meetings and the augmentation of the deposite-money of the pres-which the Ministry have framed. But the Conservative editors oppose the latter measure. Every reasonable liberty degenerates here so quickly into extreme license, that the Government is constantly excogitating means of repression. The Journal des Debats peevishly remarks: "All

lish ministerial crisis presumed to attend Mr. Hutt's motion in the House of Commons, of which the object is the withdrawal of the British squadron for the suppression of the slave trade on the African coast. You will note the language of the Times : "We are spending somewhere about a mill year in doing, at one side of the Atlantic, what we are deberately undoing at the other." The French would gladly release the British from all their engagements by treaty on the abject. The Journal des Debats inquires why Mr. Hutt's otion has been converted or twisted into a Cabinet question; mere pretext, adds the Debats; the Whig Ministry deem their position scarcely tenable; they wish to escape from a general predicament; they exist but negatively—by the difficulty of a substitution. The whole article of the Debats is worthy of heed as authoritative French opinion and elucidaion. But Mr. Hutt has been signally defeated in the House. and the Whigs remain. A Convention, pronounced important, in furtherance of the suppression of the slave trade, has been concluded between the Commander of the French squadron on the West coast of Africa, and the King of Dahomey, famous for his share in the traffic>

The Parliament at Erfurt is essentially a Prussian delegaion, and nothing ecumenical. The general impression in the best informed circles of Paris would seem to be, that all the German Government feuds and several pretensions will be adjusted by common consent, and with the carnest mediation of Russia; that the unity question will yield to a simple imrovement of the Confederation of 1815; that the monarchies will adopt a special intimate alliance against all the revoluionary parties-France being always kept in view, there being no light, no confidence any where, in relation to her We have just learned that a number of the insurgents of

une, who were indicted for rebellion in the hulks, have been acquitted by the jury, in Brittany, and enjoyed a popular vation and triumphing escort on their march back to prison. President Napoleon's Ministry ask two and a half millions of rancs additional for the expenses of the French army at Rome. According to advices thence, of the 13th instant, the Pope was about to return—an old story. Our weather has been severely cold within the week past

COMPETITION .- PRIZE OF FIVE THOUSAND

MMUNICATED BY THE CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES AT THE FORT OF CALCUTTA.

The Government of India having, at the suggestion of the gri-Horticultural Society of India, announced that a prize of Runees Five Thousand shall be given for an improved cotton cleaning machine, (unrestricted by any particular mehanical principle,) such as, in the opinion of the Government. shall have fully attained the principal objects described by the Society, namely, "to be so perfect in its action in separating cotton wool from the seed, and possessing such qualities of expedition, simplicity, and comparative cheapness, as to render t likely to come into practical use," and the Agri-Horticultural Society having determined to adjudge its Gold Medal for the same object, it is hereby notified that the following are the conditions under which the above and other prizes will b

1. The machine shall be capable of separating the ordinary short staple cotton grown in India from the seed.

2. Each competitor shall deposite, free of charge, a full sized working machine in the Society's Rooms, Metcalfe Hall,

Calcutta, together with a letter descriptive of the machine and the mode of working it, addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India, on or before the 1st of January, 1852. 3. In the event of no machine being deemed worthy of the

full amount of 5,000 rupees, a smaller prize will be awarded for the best machine offered, in proportion to its merits in the estimation of the Government of India.

4. The Society's Gold medal will be given with the Gov-

rnment prize of 5,000 rupees; and in the event of there being more than one competitor, a silver medal will be awarded for the next best machine, provided it shows much ingenuity Notice is hereby also given that the Agri-Horticultural

Society of India will be prepared to award (subject to the same conditions as those named above) a silver medal and the sum of 250 rupees, placed at its disposal by Major JENKINS, Agent to the Governor General in Assam, for an efficient cotton threshing machine, adapted to free from trash either seed cotton or cotton wool of the indigenous kinds. N. B. Samples of Indian seed cotton can be obtained or

application to Dr. Royle, or Messrs. Grindlay & Co., after Hon. Sec. Agri-Horticultural Society of India the 1st June next.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY, 1850.

Resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Agri-Horti-cultural Society of India, held on the 13th Dec. 1849.

That one hundred copies of the above advertisement be ransferred to CHARLES HUFFNAGLE, Esq., Consul of the United States of America, he having most kindly offered to arrange for their gratuitous distribution throughout that

RELIGIOUS. ITEMS.

It is announced in the London Watchman that the income of the Wesleyan Missionary Society for the year ending December 31, 1849, was one hundred and eleven thousand pounds sterling, or \$500,000; an increase of £7,000 upon the income of the preceding year.

A movement has been made in England for building congregational church edifices. It is proposed to erect fifty ouses of worship, which will accommodate 60,000 persons.

The German population of St. Louis, estimated at 20,000. have ten Protestant Churches. Three of these are in connexion with the "Evangelical Version," two are Lutheran, and adopt the Augsburg Confession, three are Methodist, one is Presbyterian, and one "Rationalistico." Chicago, with a population of about 30,000, has twenty-

eight churches of various denominations. Among these are four Presbyterian, four Catholic, three Methodist, two Bantist, two Episcopal, and one each of the Unitarian, Universalist, and Swedenborgian denominations. A private letter from Rome, received by the Niagara, gives

information that Mr. Cass, the American Charge at Rome, had just communicated to the American clergyman, whose preaching in English in his own house had been interdicted by the Papal commission, that liberty to hold such services would hereafter be allowed.

The famous Gorham case, which has attracted so much attention in the religious world, both in this country and in England, has finally been decided. Judgment was pronounced on the 8th of March by Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls. The opinion of the Court was that the doctrine of baptismal regeneration had been so held and taught in the Church of England, as to admit of persons holding different views upon it to officiate as ministers in the church. The court, therefore, ruled that the judgment of the court below must be reversed, on the ground that the Bishop of Exeter had not shown sufficient cause for refusing to induct Mr. Gorham into his living. The judgment had been submitted to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London ; the two former entirely concurred in it, the latter did not.

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surance Company, would call public attention to the reduced rates of premium now charged. All Premiums or Policies the District to be paid at his office, corner of F and I in streets, where applications for new policies can be m ade 5th